

LITTLETON LASHES CRITICS

EXLIVES CONGRESS OPENING BY VOLLEY'S AIMED AT FOES.

Anti-Trust League Man Who Asks His Expulsion Charged With Aiding David Lamar in Market Maneuvers Bryan Does Not Escape Opening Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The speech of Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York defending himself from the recently published charges that as a member of the Stanley steel committee he was too friendly with the steel trust was easily the feature of today's session of the House. The second session of the Sixty-second Congress got under way at noon, and the Littleton speech was an extremely unusual proceeding inasmuch as the first day's business ordinarily consists merely of the appointment of a committee to notify the President that the House is in session.

Mr. Littleton was accorded the privilege of speaking to-day in exchange for his promise that he would not insist upon the original proposition of demanding that the charges against him, though informally made, be investigated formally by a special committee to be created for the purpose. After Mr. Littleton had defended his defense of himself to-day, Representative Mann of Illinois, the minority leader, did this by making a motion that the charges against Littleton be investigated by a select committee of seven members of the House. With the consent of Representative Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic floor leader, the Mann resolution was referred to the House Committee on Rules, where, if the Democratic leaders have their way, it will be smothered.

The only other feature in the Littleton case was the filing by Henry B. Martin, secretary of the Anti-Trust League, who brought the original accusation against the New York member, of a memorial signed by the Anti-Trust League demanding Mr. Littleton's impeachment and expulsion from the House. This memorial also was referred to the House Committee on Rules and will rest there.

Mr. Littleton had the entire membership of the House as an audience to-day when he began his speech, replying to the accusations against him. He received several salutes of applause. His criticism of William J. Bryan for accepting as one of the charges against Mr. Littleton, signed by the Anti-Trust League, was particularly interesting. Mr. Littleton said in part:

"The course of this article [Mr. Bryan's] was a series of scandals of this kind. Mr. Littleton declared that Mr. Bryan I have always esteemed highly personally. I believe in turn he has held me in great respect. We have visited together often, and while there have been differences of opinion, they have not been differences of opinion which created the slightest bitterness. But even he, on the circular, falsehoods of this man Martin, goes off half cocked in his accusations, first that the chairman or any member of the committee had dared to demand my retirement from the committee, second, that the question of my retirement from the committee was before the House, and third, and most astonishing, that the question of my retirement from this committee could be settled because I dared to have any convictions of my own, to exercise my independent, untrammelled opinion of justice in accordance with my own opinion of my own."

And he says here and now that if in my service upon a committee loyalty to my party requires me to do as I am bid, either by the corrupt alliances of Henry B. Martin or the intolerant outside influence represented by William J. Bryan, or the combined influence of both, I shall refuse to obey the mandate of my party and shall prefer to subscribe myself to the obligations of my oath."

In discussing the attack upon him which accused him to rise to-day to a question of personal privilege, Mr. Littleton said he read statements which he charged were circulated against him by the secretary of the Anti-Trust League, Mr. Martin. He referred particularly to an article which appeared in the New York Press on Nov. 24, and also to an interview alleged to have been given by Martin in which the Anti-Trust League representative declared he had been responsible for Littleton having been placed on the steel committee.

"I suppose it is useless for me to deny the circulation of this stupid lie," continued Mr. Littleton, referring to the Martin interview. "I never met or knew who this man was until after my appointment to the committee had been made by the House. I never sought him out, nor from any one else, at any time, or anywhere, a place upon any committee."

Referring to the details of Martin's attack on New York, where he was seen talking with a representative of the New York Press the day before the attack upon him was published, Mr. Littleton said he had called to the attention of Representative Stanley of the steel committee his suspicion that Martin was interested with David Lamar, a bear operator in New York, and that he had asked that Martin, Lamar and others be subpoenaed before the steel committee.

"I also communicated to the chairman," Mr. Littleton declared, "the further circumstances which I desire to submit to you, first, that David Lamar is a notorious bear operator in Wall Street, a man of unscrupulous and unclean reputation and character, a man who has boasted from the beginning of this investigation that he controlled this committee, a man who has pretended to those interested on behalf of the steel corporation that he could control the committee and its conduct. I submit further that this man Henry B. Martin, the secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, has been from time to time and frequently meeting the said David Lamar at the hotels in New York, particularly at the Waldorf, and communicating to him the results of the action of this committee, its purposes and plans, and cooperating with the said Lamar, and I firmly believe, acting in concert with Lamar, with the same purposes which Lamar has and with the same design which Lamar is endeavoring to achieve."

"I repeat, I do not know this to be a fact, but from the circumstances of their association, from the fact that the moment I took the position that the committee should not continue, or if continued, should continue along a constructive line, I was subjected to blackmail which would allow the committee to continue without any limitations, and from the fact that he is associated with David Lamar, as he admits, I draw the inference that I claim that it is an inference which is much more legitimate than any of the inferences which they dared to draw about me that he is cooperating with the said David Lamar for a selfish, sordid and financial purpose to promote the continuance of the committee."

The Anti-Trust League's resolutions charge Littleton with having conspired with steel trust officers to stop the inquiry into the company's affairs. The resolutions add that this collusion and conspiracy is a violation of the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law. The preamble of the resolutions includes an attack on Representative H. O. Young of Michigan, who is also a member of the steel committee.

TO END TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

A Resolution Terminating It Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia on the ground that Russia persistently violates its provisions by refusing to recognize American passports issued to American Jews was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Sulzer of New York.

"I shall do everything in my power," said Mr. Sulzer this afternoon, "to pass my resolution abrogating this treaty, because Russia violates it by refusing to recognize American passports on account of race or religion. This is in direct violation of the express terms of the treaty, and the only remedy, it seems to me, is to abrogate the treaty."

Mr. Sulzer said he would also urge action this session on his bill for a general parcels post, to restore the American merchant marine and to create a department of labor and on his resolution to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"This resolution is now in conference," he said, "and I am in great hopes the freeees will agree at an early day, that the resolution promptly may become a law."

An effort is being made on the part of the United States to ascertain if Russia will consent to a revision of the treaty of 1832 in such a way as to offer relief from the Jewish passport question. It was learned this evening that President Taft has communicated with Curtis Guild, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, whether Russia is willing to do anything in regard to the matter.

Ambassador Guild will communicate with Baron Rosen, who is now head of the Russian Foreign Affairs Bureau. Baron Rosen was for some time Russia's Ambassador at Washington, and he is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in this country arising out of the discrimination against the Jews in the matter of passports. It is believed here that President Taft will make Ambassador Guild's reply the basis of some communication on this subject in his forthcoming message on foreign affairs.

About three years ago Elihu Root, when he was Secretary of State, asked Russia to consent to a revision of the treaty of 1832. The exact character of Russia's reply has never been given out, but her attitude was unfavorable. The Russian Government has contended that it was disposed to ameliorate the conditions of Jews in Russia, but that it could not do anything in the face of strong sentiment in the Russian Duma. The impression in diplomatic circles here is that the present attempt will not yield any more favorable results than that undertaken by Secretary Root. Despatches from St. Petersburg already have intimated that in the event of representations being made by this country, Russia would reply by referring to the law on the American passport question, including Chinese laborers from this country.

The National Citizens Committee, announced yesterday that the list of speakers at the meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening to protest against Russia's attitude on the passport question will include the following: Mr. George Alexander, William G. McAdoo, who will preside, Andrew D. White, William J. Hoar, President Schurman of Cornell, Justice O'Connor, Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, ex-Congressman William S. Bennett, Congressman Sulzer, Senator B. H. Pendergast of Pennsylvania, Bishop David H. Greer, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, Congressman William A. Calder, Herbert Parsons, William D. Sharp, N. E. Kendall, Francis R. Harrison, John Mitchell and Rabbi Silverman. The speakers have been asked to confine their talks to ten minutes.

Collier Sterling in Bad Way. Reached Vessel in Bad Position, With Gale Blowing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The naval collier Sterling, which was beached yesterday near Cape Henry after a collision with the tug Dorothy, is still afloat, and is in a serious position, according to information received at the Navy Department to-day. The gale is increasing and the tug Wabnet, Mohawk and Onondaga are standing by to lend assistance if necessary. The officers and men are all on board the vessel, and the division of the Atlantic battleship fleet will anchor in Lynnhaven Bay to-day to be prepared to assist the stranded collier.

CONGRESS MAY SIT TILL FALL

LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES SAY SESSION WILL BE A LONG ONE.

This Prediction Is Based on the Ambitious Legislative Program, the President Is Said to Have in Mind. One Long Game of Politics Is in View.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The most striking feature in connection with the opening of the second session of the Sixty-second Congress at noon to-day was the extreme views taken by the leaders of both parties in regard to the probable length of the session. Leader Underwood said that the present meeting of Congress will be one of the longest on record, notwithstanding the fact that the national conventions of both parties will be held early in the summer and everybody will be desirous of getting away to mend political fences.

"It is undoubtedly by the busiest session in fifty years," said Leader Underwood. "We will probably be here far into next fall."

Representative Mann, leader of the minority in the House, expressed a similar opinion, and other Republicans and Democrats in both the House and the Senate had equally pessimistic views. These predictions are of course based on the ambitious program of legislation that the President is said to have in mind, notably tariff revision and legislation supplementing the Sherman anti-trust law. Notwithstanding the doleful views in regard to the length of the session, however, the impression is general that it will be barren of legislative results and that it will be one long game of politics from the beginning to the end. So strong are the convictions of the House leaders that this will be an unusually long session that they are already talking about the advisability of taking a recess in June to bridge over the national convention period. On a number of occasions in the past Congress has remained in session while national conventions were being held, but doubt is expressed if the present membership will consent to such a programme next year.

The opening of the session served only to emphasize the fact that the Congress leaders of both parties have already focused their attention on the political phases of the present session rather than on the probable legislative programme. The corridors of the Capitol, the ante-rooms and the doors of the two houses hummed this afternoon with political gossip and speculation. Republicans in both Senate and House seemed much more interested in speculating on the Roosevelt boom and making various inquiries in regard to the attitude of the West toward President Taft than they were in any possible legislative accomplishments.

The Democrats were even more intent than the Republicans in guessing at the political puzzle, the avowed candidacy of two members of the House, Underwood and Clark, adding greatly to the local interest in the situation. The Democrats have returned to Washington with a certain amount of confidence inspired by the remarkable harmony maintained in the party ranks at the special session of Congress. It is apparent, though, that a well defined fear lurks in the crevices of every Democrat that the Presidential ambitions of rival Democratic candidates are going to cause trouble.

From the present outlook neither House of Congress will settle down to serious legislative work until the national committees have held their meetings in this city and the times and places for the two big conventions have been set. Aside from the feeling that the Congress just begun is to be a long one and the interest taken in the political situation, the opening of the session at noon was practically devoid of feature. The Senate came together at noon in its usual quiet

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and dignified way. For half an hour before Vice-President Sherman's gavel fell the Senators were renewing their acquaintances and friendships on the floor. All political differences were buried for the time being. Insurgents clasped hands with regulars and the Democrats with both. All but eleven members of the Senate were in their seats. One of the absentees was Senator O'Connor of New York. Benjamin R. Tillman, the picturesque Senator from South Carolina, was in the chamber for the first time since last spring, when he was compelled to leave Washington on account of his health. He is still feeble and not much like the "pitchfork lion" of former days.

Two new Senators, Obadiah Gardner of Maine, who takes the seat so long occupied by Senator Frye, and Hoke Smith of Georgia attracted considerable attention. It was House Smith's first appearance in Washington official life since he was Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior fifteen years ago. He was cordially greeted by old friends. Both of the new Senators were in session.

On motion of Senator Gallinger Senator Curtis of Kansas was designated to preside over the Senate until Tuesday of next week, the Vice-President's absence being necessitated by the death of his mother-in-law in Utah. This action on the part of the Senate was an echo of the fight between the Republican insurgents and regulars over the election of a president pro tem at the last session and served to remind the Senate that no one had yet been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Senator Frye. It looks as if a deadlock between the regulars and insurgents would continue at this session and it will be necessary for the Senate to designate a member to take the chair for a stated time whenever it is necessary for the Vice-President to be absent from town.

The hour of meeting for the Senate was temporarily set at 7 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 12 noon.

Over in the House the start of the session was almost as quiet and subdued as it was in the Senate. The galleries were crowded with the families of the Democrats. Mrs. Oscar Underwood and Mrs. Champ Clark occupied seats close together in the Speaker's gallery. The usual committees were named by the House and Senate to call on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communications he may desire to transmit. The President's annual message, dealing exclusively with the Sherman anti-trust law, will be sent in to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE HOPPER FILED. More Than Five Hundred Bills and Resolutions Thrown Into It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—More than 500 bills and resolutions were thrown into the legislative hopper of the House of Representatives to-day. All of them will be printed and referred to committees in due and ancient form. This will be the last heard of most of the measures offered to-day. The subjects touched upon cover a wide range, including regulation of the trusts and the money devil,

the suppression of the boll weevil and the cattle tick, and certain proposals contemplating further reform in the rules of the House.

Representative Hobson of Alabama introduced an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of the President and Vice-President by the direct vote of the people. Mr. Hobson offered another constitutional amendment that would forever bar the use of alcohol and alcoholic beverages in this country.

Representative Bulkley of Ohio wants the 3-cent piece of our daddies restored to the American fractional currency system. He comes from Cleveland, where three cents suffice for a ride on the street cars.

Representative Norris of Nebraska, an insurgent, wants to enforce the ideas of an open caucus on the Democratic as well as Republican party. He presented a resolution that the members of the House shall not be used for caucuses or caucuses unless the galleries are thrown open to the public and the press.

Representative Lafferty of Oregon put in a bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over railroads in Alaska.

TRIANGLE FIRE TRIAL ON. Half a Jury Got in a Day's Work on Manslaughter Case.

Six jurors were chosen yesterday to hear the case against Max Blanck and Isaac Harris, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company, whose factory at 23 Washington place was burned March 25 last with the loss of 146 lives. Many of those examined said that they had opinions in the case which might influence their verdict. Simon Wild, one of the talesmen, whose place of business is at Broadway and Fourth street, only a few doors from the Asch Building in Washington place, was asked by Mr. Bostwick if he was present when the factory burned.

"I certainly was," replied the talesman with feeling, "and I might as well say that I don't think that I would be a fit member of this jury." He was excused.

Mr. Steyer for the defense was anxious to have the fact taken from him whether they would be influenced should they meet witnesses in mourning and weeping either in the court room or in the corridors; whether in fact any display of emotion on the part of a witness was likely to arouse their sympathies to such an extent as to influence their verdict. The following jurors were chosen:

Leo Abraham, real estate; Anton Schueuermann, cigars; William E. Ryan, salesman; Harry R. Roeder, painter; Charles Vetter, buyer, and F. Wesley Parler, real estate.

There are seven indictments against Harris and Blanck, charging manslaughter in the first and second degrees. The one on which they are being tried charges them with having caused the death of Margaret Schwartz, 24 years old, of 745 Brook avenue. Her body was found inside the building near a door. It is contended by the District Attorney that the door was locked by the order of the defendants and that had it been unlocked during working hours as required by law Margaret Schwartz would have escaped.

COLLEGE ROBBER ARRESTED. Dormitory Sneak, Taken in Philadelphia, Said to Have Worked Here.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 4.—Caught in the room of Louis F. Cassals in a University of Pennsylvania dormitory, a young man who gave his name as Joseph Lawrence Higginson of New York confessed, the police said to-day, that he had made a regular profession for several years of robbing college dormitories.

Higginson first put up a hard fight against arrest when found and then tried to pretend that he was a student who had wandered into the wrong room by mistake. But a night in a police station broke him down.

In his pocket was found a stickpin belonging to Cassals and a wallet containing \$25.

He first gave his name as Higginson and later changed it to J. L. Hall and gave an address in West Thirty-sixth street, New York. He was more carefully searched in the cell room and other walls and pieces of jewelry were found in pockets of his clothing, together with many pawn tickets.

Higginson confessed, it is said, that for three years or more he had made a profession of robbing college students, making the rounds from one university to another. He had last been operating at Columbia University, he said, but had come to Philadelphia about three weeks ago.

At Columbia last night they said that there have been robberies at various times at both Hartley and Livingston halls and the gymnasium. Recently, however, there have been no losses of consequence. No traces of the thieves were ever discovered, although the thefts were reported both to the police and private detectives.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL. She Had Gone There With a Man Who Left Before Body Was Found.

A woman who was found dead last night in a room at the Ardley Hotel, 477 Fourth avenue, had come there on Sunday night with a man who registered as H. W. Smith and wife. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the man went away. The woman had breakfast in her room. Last night she went to learn if she was still there and found her dead.

A policeman who was summoned could find no trace of violence. The woman was about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, with blue eyes and dark hair. Her clothing was dark and of good material. She wore a plain signet ring on her left hand. In her handbag was 35 cents.

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LOOK INTO DURLAND'S DEATH.

Insurance Co. and Magistrate Corrigan Investigating.

Investigations to ascertain the reason for the supposed suicide of Kellogg Durland, the writer, who died from drinking cyanide of potassium on November 18 on a train in South Station, Boston, are being conducted in Boston and New York. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, which had issued a \$15,000 life insurance policy for Durland, is making the Boston investigation and has held up payment of the policy in New York. Magistrate Corrigan unofficially and as a friend of Durland has questioned Mrs. Durland in conference with her lawyer and Durland's attorney. The insurance

policy had lapsed and Mrs. Durland had not renewed it and paid the premium hardly more than a day before Durland's death.

In a statement written on November 22 and repeated in substance to Magistrate Corrigan Mrs. Durland says that she had been separated from her husband a month or more before his death and that she believed he was insane. On November 13 she took a drawing room on a train, due to leave Boston at midnight. He came to her stateroom and demanded that they both should die together. He seemed excited, she says, and she tried to calm him. Then he took the poison while her back was turned.

Magistrate Corrigan said last night that he received a letter from Durland dated November 16. The letter was peculiar, but did not show any sign of insanity.

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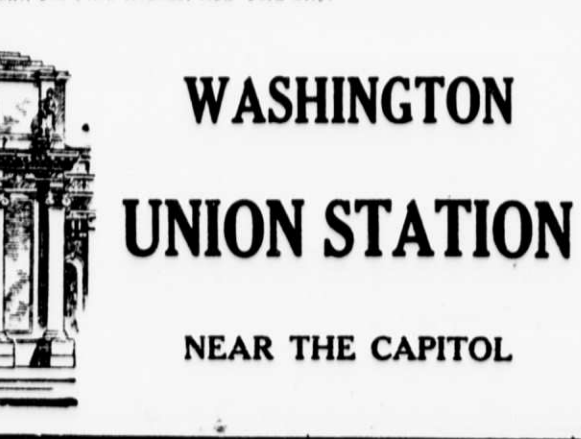
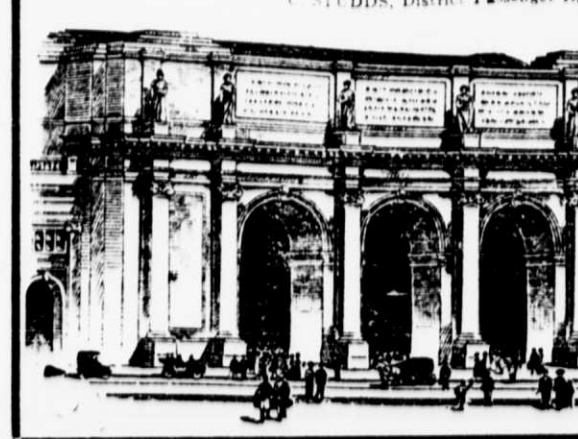
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